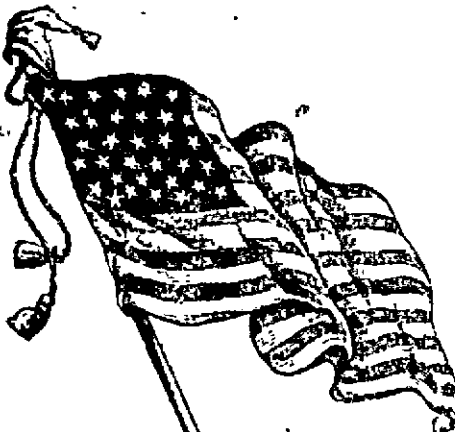


The Daily Gazette
UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Island No. 10 Surrendered.

The long contest is over at Island No. 10, and our arms are again victorious. The successful operations of Gen. Pope, who crossed the river with a large force below the island, together with the running of the blockade by two of our gunboats, seems to have satisfied the enemy that they had no hope of success, and they surrendered. Now for Memphis and New Orleans.

Yorktown Besieged.

The federal forces have besieged Yorktown; we suppose under the command of Gen. McClellan. The enemy has a very strong position, occupied, it is said, by 30,000 troops, under Gen. Magruder. The details of the operations of our army are brought down to Monday evening. We must very soon receive intelligence of a highly interesting character. May our army be victorious over the rebel foe.

Disfranchising the Rebels.

One of the most important measures introduced at this session of congress is the disfranchising bill proposed by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, which provides that no person shall hereafter be eligible to office who has taken up arms against the United States after having taken an oath to support the constitution. The bill is intended to apply to all former senators, representatives, federal and state officers, who have joined in the rebellion. The constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of all the states, prescribe an oath of fidelity to the former instrument, and hence every rebel who has held an office is perjured before God and man. This ought to be reason enough for disfranchising the rebel leaders who have been office holders previous to the rebellion. We suppose the Vallandigham democracy will oppose it, as it will exclude their friends from congress when the war is over. By all means let this not be passed, as it will effectually bar the return of the despisable traitors to public life, whose presence would be so disastrous to all loyal men. When we are victorious, we have feared congress would be overrun with pardoned rebels, whom mistaken clemency might suffer to remain in the country unpunished for their crimes.

Election of Circuit Judge.—Senator

Flint is undoubtedly elected judge in the 1st Congressional district, over Oule the present incumbent. Flint's majority in Bad Ax county, as far as heard from, is 494. The Virgoa Expositor says that Flint will give him from 800 to 1,000. The contest in this district was extremely bitter and personally acrimonious. Some how or other, judicial elections call out more features of this character than any political canvass. David Taylor was re-elected in the Sheboygan circuit without opposition.

Gen. McClellan retains command

of about three fifths of the army of the Potomac. The iron-clad vessel Ironsides, building at Philadelphia, will be completed on the 1st of July. Iron plates four inches thick extending five feet beyond her bow, will form a powerful and destructive ram.

Fort Leavenworth is made the starting

place of the Pacific railroad, by the new house bill.

The order announcing the new de-

partments of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock is said to have been the president's own act. He was convinced the department of the Potomac, under the present commander, was too large.

The trial of Horace Greeley, if it

ever takes place, on the indictment for libel on Marshal Lamont in the matter of the District of Columbia jail, will put the facts of the marshal's career in possession of the country.

The Adjournment of the Legislature.

The legislature adjourned this morning, at half past nine o'clock, until the 3d of June next. Matters have been rushed through, for the last two or three days, with such rapidity, that it is a little difficult to say fully what has been done, beyond the fact that the body has ceased to do, for a brief time. A committee on the assessment and taxation laws has been authorized to sit during the recess. It consists of Senators West and Pratt, and Assemblymen H. L. Palmer, Webb and Chandler. It is to be hoped that this committee will produce something that will be all right, when the legislature again convenes. Senators F. O. Thorpe and Bartlett, and Assemblymen Barron, Ellis and Hato, of the war fund investigating committee, have been authorized to proceed with the labors of that committee during the recess.

Several bills are retained by the governor without his approval, as yet, they having been presented so late that it was impossible to give them that examination that they deserved, previous to the hour of adjournment. We presume these bills will not necessarily fail to become laws, because of their not being approved, as would be the case on a final adjournment; but that they may be approved or disapproved, and reported to the June session, as though it were only an adjournment from one week to another. This however may be a question upon which there will be a difference of opinion.—*Madison Journal.*

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—It is said that in

Delaware the prospect for peaches is much better than usual. In Pennsylvania, according to the Harrisburg Patriot, all other kinds of fruit promise well. The Newburyport Herald says, in Massachusetts the fruit crops all promise well, the mercury not having descended below zero at any time this winter.

In the latest intelligence from New Orleans it is stated that the vigilance committee of that city have decided that gold and silver are contraband, and that whoever receives or offers any of the precious metal in trade is a traitor and an enemy to the cause of the south. They have also enacted that confederate shopkeepers are the only true currency, all else being trash. Great people.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express of the 27th, complains that Gen. Burnside occupies the "palatial residence of the Bank of Commerce," that Gen. Foster "has taken possession of another handsome dwelling," while Gen. Reno "occupies the Bank of Newbern."

Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, in accepting the commission as Brigadier General, resigned his seat in congress, and Gov. Yates has accordingly ordered a special election in the 9th district to fill the vacancy. The Governor has issued his proclamation to this effect, appointing the 6th of May as the day of the election.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the only foundation for the statement that its editors has been arrested and threatened with court martial, for publishing war news, is that one of the editors was summoned to testify before a committee at Washington, respecting the censorship of the press.

The Hudson river is opened and navigation resumed.

Reports from Corinth, Mississippi, state that the rebel force assembled there is 100,000, many of whom, however, are armed with axes and pikes. It is said that Jeff. Davis was there last week.

Bayard Taylor accepts the appointment

as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. His Guss.—The steamer Citizen, which passed down the river yesterday, (says the Louisville Journal of Saturday,) had on board two 15 inch Columbiads, each weighing over fifteen thousand pounds.

The Montreal Witness says "the proved power of iron-clad gunboats has, we think, settled the question of war between Britain and the United States forever in the negative. Neither nation can hereafter venture to encounter the terrible destruction which would certainly result from a war with the other."

Gen. McClellan's recent address to his army contains about twenty per cent. of words of Anglo Saxon origin, and of the four hundred and twenty-seven words in the address, three hundred and twenty-two are monosyllables.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a leading article, advises the people "to remove, if possible, before the advance of the enemy, everything which will conduce to the efficiency of his operations, and to destroy what cannot be removed."

The amount of bulk meat confiscated and seized by the government on the Cumberland river, mostly at Nashville, Tenn., was very large, amounting to three million pounds, but a large portion of it is said to have soured.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAMP NEAR NEW MADRID, April 3. This day has passed quietly off in the camp proper, the beautiful weather we are now enjoying making everybody as lazy as he dare be, in the immediate neighborhood of headquarters. But while the men in camp are killing time in whatever way pleases them best, a majority of the army both above and below this point are working incessantly at making the morasses passable, constructing new fortifications and strengthening those already built. The progress made by the engineer regiment in the work on which they are at present engaged has been very satisfactory, but it is a great mistake to suppose it to be finished as has been stated in one Chicago paper—not the Times. A few days will necessarily elapse before all the proposed operations will be completed, and the troops reap the benefit of the new works and well directed labors of the past four weeks. Then you may expect to hear some interesting news, nor will you be very likely to be disappointed. The usual amount of firing has been indulged in today; about noon it was very heavy and continued during an hour or more. At this distance it is impossible to ascertain whether any reply is made by the enemy or not, the reports of the guns being all one can judge from, and nobody has such a discriminating ear as to be able to distinguish the difference between rebel firing and our own.

Fort Thompson, the lower fortification on the river bank in front of what remains of the town, and which was so named in honor of the redoubtable Jeff. Thompson, is an extremely well built work, and is creditable to the engineering skill of the confederates. It commands the river perfectly both up stream and down, but is deficient in guns looking landward. It is constructed of loose sand and sand-bags, with revetments of broad planks, and is the most thorough work of the kind that has fallen into the hands of the national forces in the west. The guns are mostly 32-pounders, with one troublesome looking howitzer.—One of the best pieces, pointing towards the river, was called the "Currie Eastman, of Nashville." I don't know how the original and venerable Currie likes the company of the Eastman, but I have seen her represent him fondly patted by such individuals, to which earnest not the slightest resistance was made. The real dash-and-bustle Currie might, perhaps, under proper circumstances and protected by the safeguards thrown around defenceless maidens by the customs of civilized society, submit to similar treatment. Let us hope, however, that she will never be forced to join her fortunes against her will to any man, or body of men, which her iron name sake has been compelled to do. A large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores was captured with the fort. The health of this command is very good indeed, its sanitary condition being much better than that of any other army of its size with which I have been acquainted in this department. The location of the camp and the prevalent fine weather will account in a great measure for this state of things. Add to this the gentle breezes by which the camp is daily visited, and the comparatively cool nights, which furnish a liberal allowance of refreshing sleep, and you have plenty of good reasons why the hygiene of the troops should be in so favorable a condition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 7. Telegraph dispatch was received here yesterday announcing that Gen. Mitchell, with the forces under his command, had reached Shelbyville, Tenn., and had been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of that place.

The following in regard to the Merrimack was received at the navy department: When she ran for Norfolk, on Sunday, the 9th of March, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland riddled her. One shot from the Monitor went through her port hole and dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through a boiler of the Patrick Henry and killed two men and scalded others.

CAIRO, April 6, 1862.

ON BOARD THE U. S. GUNBOAT CARONDELET, NEW MADRID, April 5.—At last the blockade is passed—the gauntlet is run. The navigation of the Mississippi is proved possible in spite of rebel guns and rebel fortifications. The United States gunboat Carondelet, Captain H. Walke, arrived this morning at one o'clock, having passed the fortifications at Island No. 10, and the batteries upon the main land opposite, and now lies safely moored to the shore under the guns of the upper fort at New Madrid. The Carondelet left the fleet last evening at 10 o'clock, during a terrific thunder storm, and having taken a large tow load with hay and coal, to serve as a protection from the enemy's balls, extinguished her lights, put on steam and rapidly sailed down the river. The first intimation the rebels had of the attempt to run the blockade, was the fire which issued from the burning chimney of the gunboat, and immediately thereafter it was greeted with a shower of balls from infantry stationed at the upper battery, the same which was so effectually spiked a few days since by Colonel Roberts.

A signal rocket was then sent up, and in an instant the entire line of batteries was a blaze of flame. Four batteries on the Kentucky shore and one on the point of the Island fired in quick succession, but the Carondelet passed them all in safety, and unimpeded of the leaden and iron hail which fell around, passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. Not a man was injured, and, excepting a few musket balls which struck the iron plated sides of the gunboat, she was untouched. The floating battery is located three miles below the Island, and bestowed a parting shower of blazing compliments as the Carondelet glided quietly by.

The Hollins ran Manassas this morning. Officers and men acquitted themselves with honor and fidelity. Owing to the intense darkness, the officers could not make an extensive and satisfactory reconnaissance of the batteries, but the enemy probably did his best. The fire was tremendous.

Mr. O. T. Fishback, of the Missouri Democrat, was on the Carondelet while running the blockade, and to him we are mainly indebted for the above particulars.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Island No. 10 Unconditionally Surrendered!

Special to the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, April 8.

Island No. 10 surrendered to Com. Foote at midnight, last night, unconditionally. All sorts of reports as to the number of prisoners and munitions of war, but it is supposed most of the rebels escaped. No authentic particulars.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Tribune correspondence.—We learn from the Richmond Examiner that Tristram Polk and Waldo P. Johnson, who were expelled from the United States senate, are both privates in Gen. Price's army.

The Richmond Examiner learns that the rebel house of representatives have decided, by a vote in secret session, to repeal the tariff and establish free trade with all countries, except the United States. There are said to have been only 17 votes against the proposition.

The slaves of James M. Mason have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane, in consequence of the various family misfortunes.

World's dispatch.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer arrived today, from the Rappahannock. He reports all quiet along the lines. Our advance guard having reached there, the rebels have destroyed the magnificent bridge over the river, and all the smaller bridges along the route. No signs of the enemy are observed on the opposite bank of the river, although they are supposed to be lurking behind the hills. Scouting parties of rebel cavalry are said to be roaming over the country, plundering and destroying all property within their reach. It is thought they consist of organized bodies of farmers in the vicinity.

Herald's dispatch.—The committee of nine on the emancipation question, will probably consist of Messrs. White of Indiana, Lovejoy of Illinois, Bingham of Ohio, Roscoe Conkling of New York, Pike of Maine, Allen of Massachusetts, Edwards of New Hampshire, Kellogg of Michigan, and Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Sickles has been relieved from command of the Excelsior brigade, by order of Gen. Hooker commanding the division, on account of the rejection by the senate of his nomination as brigadier general.

New York, April 8.

The Tribune's Tennessee correspondent writes that the rebel army has been greatly overrated, that its whole force in southern Mississippi does not exceed 35,000 men.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.

The gunboat Pittsburgh ran the blockade at Island No. 10 on the night of the 7th, under a terrific fire from rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were got through the line from Phillips Landing, above Island No. 10, to New Madrid. Captains Lewis and Marshall crossed the river at New Madrid and spiked a rebel battery. Another force took three batteries, spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the river. Hamilton's and Stanley's divisions have crossed to the Kentucky shore; also Grange's cavalry. They are now strongly posted and ready for any emergency. It is thought that 48 hours will decide the fate of Island No. 10. The Carondelet is engaged with the rebel batteries on the Kentucky shore, and doing good service.

A dispatch from Shoreport Gap, Virginia, says that 10,000 rebels undertook to cut off Col. Geary at White Plains, but being apprised of their intention, he moved the whole command off quietly, during the night, and by daylight occupied the Gap, where he prepared for a resolute stand. The rebels feared to follow. This Gap is a station of great importance on the Manassas Gap railroad, and had the rebels taken possession and cut off Geary, it would have been very disastrous.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 8.

A ship Island letter of the 24th reports the arrival of Gen. Butler. On the 20th, a rebel fleet of gunboats made its appearance in Mobile bay.

The United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba passed a steamer laden with cotton ashore on the coast of Louisiana, and threw a shell into her, burning her to the water's edge.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The following is a summary of intelligence furnished at the war department, up to 10 o'clock Monday night, of the operations at Yorktown and Fort Monroe, yesterday:

The enemy's works were carefully examined by Gen. McClellan, and found to be very strong, and the approaches very difficult. The enemy was in force, and the water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester are said to be much increased.

There was sharp firing on the right, but no harm done. Our forces were receiving supplies from Ship Point, repairing roads, and getting up large trains. It seemed plain that mortars and siege guns must be used for assaulting.

Another dispatch received at 10:30, this morning, states that Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the outer works were taken.

A dispatch from Gen. Wool states that Magruder had 30,000 men at Yorktown on the afternoon of Sunday. Ship Point had been taken, and our gunboats had shelled out the batteries. There was considerable delay, caused in crossing a deep creek at Warwick Court House, and resistance was made by the rebels, during which time several casualties occurred on our side.

A fuller account is contained in the following

despatch:

BEFORE YORKTOWN, SATURDAY EVENING.

Hon. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

That portion of the army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced yesterday morning, in the direction of Yorktown fourteen miles distant. The right was assigned to Gen. Morrill's brigade of Gen. Porter's division, two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, and a portion of Berdan's sharpshooters, acting as skirmishers. Nothing of interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, 12 miles distant, where they met the out-pickets of the rebels. The troops were delayed here two hours, constructing a bridge, which had been destroyed.

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's Creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks. Shots were fired here by the rebels from two field pieces which were soon silenced by the 4th Rhode Island battery, when the rebels made a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them.

The main body of the army rested here for the night, while Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Crockettville, six miles from Yorktown. By 7 o'clock this, Saturday morning, the column was again in motion, and by 10 o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff, without exploding. The batteries of Griffin's 3d and 4th Rhode Island and 6th Massachusetts, were placed in position, replying at every shot sent by the rebels. The cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark. About 100 shots were fired by both parties during the day. The loss on our side was three killed and some five wounded. The position of the rebels is a strong one.

From present indications their fortifications extend some two miles in length, and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their guns is low and swampy.

NEW MADRID, April 7.

The gunboat Carondelet ran the blockade at Island No. 10, on Friday night, and the gunboat Pittsburgh on Sunday night. All the batteries of the enemy opened fire, but not a shot struck either boat.

Gen. Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges, by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillips Landing, above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. Bissell, with his regiment of engineers and merrymen, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy and the capture of the Island.

Yesterday, the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Col. Smith of the 43d Ohio, and Capt. L. H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, made a reconnaissance by order of Gen. Pope, to Tiptonville. The object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy. A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point, where troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery on her way up the river, and Lewis H. Marshall, aid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the 27th Illinois, landed and spiked the guns, broke the carriages and threw the ammunition in the river. All returned to New Madrid in safety delighted with their excursion.

This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburgh, preceded by order, to the point selected by Gen. Pope for his forces to land, and in two hours their batteries were silenced and guns spiked. At eleven o'clock the first division of three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Stanley's division under Gen. Granger. The whole operation of crossing, in the face of the enemy, was a magnificent spectacle, and reflects great credit upon Gen. Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed, but he has triumphed. Within the next 48 hours the fall of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

CHICAGO, April 8.

A boat arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master Lord, of the Benton, with dispatches from Com. Foote, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position, men, guns and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance stores.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Flour market dull and prices favorable to buyers.—5.20a5.25 super western, 5.20a5.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat quiet and scarcely so firm.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEBULA.—At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier read a note on a most singular occurrence in astronomy, viz: the disappearance of a nebula discovered by Mr. Hind on the 11th of October, 1852, near a star of the tenth magnitude. It had been remarked that both the latter and the nebula were variable. Recently M. d'Arrest announced the astounding fact that the nebula had disappeared. On February 26th M. Leverrier, M. Chacornac, and Mr. Hind himself ascertained that the nebula was not to be found, and M. Goldschmidt has observed the same thing. This occurrence promises to overthrow the theory of nebulae hitherto received.

Mrs. Partridge says, "It is a confederate shame for the cabinet people at Washington to permit our men-of-war to hug that Mary Land Shore so much."

Abolition of Slavery in the District.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Twenty nine United States senators voted today to strike off the shackles of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Fourteen only resisted the measure of freedom. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania did not vote, and probably dodged. All the anti-slavery Marylanders present voted nay. Mr. Pearce of Maryland was absent. A most important amendment moved by Mr. Clark of New Hampshire had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the rebellion shall receive any of the compensation provided by this bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves in the District will be light indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make oath that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted providing that, in taking testimony before the commissioners whom the bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the unmanumitted slaves to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere.

A position was before the senate before the vote was taken for the abolition of slavery within the District, signed by 1,000 of its citizens, including judges, and Mayors and ex-mayors, aldermen and ex-aldermen. The bill, as finally passed, provides for compensation not exceeding an average of \$300 for each slave, and for voluntary colonization. As the bill provides that "all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this bill through the house and its approval by the president will put an end to slavery in the federal metropolis without further delay. The following are the names and votes on the passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Ford, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—11.

There was applause in the galleries when the chair declared the vote. Adjourned.

From the New York World.

Military Movements in Eastern Virginia.

From the news which is permitted to be sent to the public journals by the government censor at Fortress Monroe, it appears that the following facts, or theories, as the case may be, are accepted by the rebel authorities at Richmond, viz: (1.) That a large Union army has been concentrated on the York peninsula; and (2.) That this army is to be under the personal command of Gen. McClellan, who intends to march on the rebel capital by way of the York River.

This will be news, if true, to the great mass of the northern people, as nothing has so far been said on the subject in any of the loyal journals. The information was conveyed, it seems, to the rebels by the appearance at Fortress Monroe of over 100 transports filled with troops. As this great fleet of vessels were also seen in the Potomac weeks before from the rebel batteries, it is difficult to understand why the government insisted so strenuously upon the suppression of the news in the northern journals. There is, of course, some good reason for it.

We are also informed from Fortress Monroe that Big Bethel was taken on the 26th ult., and that there was a reconnaissance in great force towards Yorktown on the 29th ultimo. As a movement of this kind usually precedes a battle, it is not unlikely that a desperate fight has already taken place between the rebel Gen. Magruder's command and the Union forces at Yorktown.

This place in our possession, Richmond is within three days' march. Of course this speculation is based on a rebel theory that there is a large Union force on the peninsula, and that it is Gen. McClellan's intention to march on Richmond by this route. In any event, it is very evident, from the significant movements of the other columns of the army, that ten days more will see Richmond in our possession or the army of the Potomac repulsed in endeavoring to capture it. There are not wanting indications that favor the theory of an intention on the part of the enemy to vacate Virginia as our army advances. But we shall see.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Passengers by the trains to-night from Manassas state reconnaissance south, from Warrenton Junction to the Rappahannock, failed to discover the rebels in large force, or any sign of earthworks.

It is supposed by some that a large portion of the rebel army in Virginia has gone to join Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., thus completely abandoning Virginia to the federal army, and falling back to defend the Cotton States. This has either been, or the troops lately in the vicinity have been concentrated in the Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Yorktown. In either event, there is not the slightest show of the rebels making a stand at the Rappahannock.

Ferdinand Moulton, of this city, a well-known lawyer, who was captured at Leesburg by the rebels, after the battle of Bull's Bluff, and imprisoned in Richmond until this week, when he was released on his parole, reached his home here to-day.

Mr. Moulton says everything is very gloomy at Richmond. The rebels, he asserts, have got all the men in the field they can raise or arm. They fear the immediate capture of Richmond by the federal troops.

The battle at Winchester, Mr. Moulton says the rebels admit to have been a terrible defeat.

The prevailing opinion at Richmond seemed to be that Virginia must yield to the Union forces.

Wm. L. Yancy, since he took his seat in the rebel congress, has freely expressed the opinion that European recognition of the C. S. A. is as far distant as over.

No specific charges have been filed against Secretary Smith, and he defies an investigation into the conduct of his department.

A special order issued to-day from the War department is as follows:

"Col. D'Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guards, of New York Volunteers, and all the officers of General Blenker's division who are under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay and resume their respective commands."

It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-senator Gwin has arrived at Richmond as announced from Fortress Monroe. Late Richmond papers announce that Jeff. Davis has appointed and the senate confirmed a full set of officers for the territory of Arizona. It thus appears that the rebel government is in advance of our own, as the bill for establishing a provisional government of the territory is not yet acted upon in congress.

"Kisses," says Sam Slick, "are like creation, because they are made of nothing, and are very good."

MARRIED.

At the Myer House, in this city, April 8, 1862, by Rev. M. P. Kinney, Mr. JOHN DUTTIE and Miss MARY PURVIS, both of Johnston.

In this city, Thursday, April 8, by Rev. H. W. Spaulding, M. M. GEORGE and Miss FANNY HARRIS, both of the town of Janesville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

FRESH GOODS

Just Received.

I beg to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just returned from the eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

wholly for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship.

CANNOT BE BEAT.

At the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, Calf, Patent, Blauher and French Kid

BROGANS,

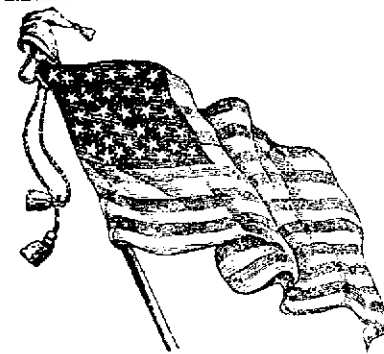
at prices ranging from 95 cts to 2.00

Men's Pat. Kid, Leather, Oiled, Calf and Goat

OXFORD TIES,

at 25 cts to 50 cts

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Tuesday Evening, April 8, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Island No. 10 Surrendered.

The long contest is over at Island No. 10, and our arms are again victorious. The successful operations of Gen. Pope, who crossed the river with a large force below the island, together with the running of the blockade by two of our gunboats, seems to have satisfied the enemy that they had no hope of success, and they surrendered. Now for Memphis and New Orleans.

Yorktown Besieged.

The federal forces have besieged Yorktown, we suppose under the command of Gen. McClellan. The enemy has a very strong position, occupied, it is said, by 30,000 troops, under Gen. Magruder. The details of the operations of our army are brought down to Monday evening. We must very soon receive intelligence of a highly interesting character. May our army be victorious over the rebel foe.

Disfranchising the Rebels.

One of the most important measures introduced at this session of congress is the disfranchising bill proposed by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, which provides that no person shall hereafter be eligible to office who has taken up arms against the United States after having taken an oath to support the constitution. The bill is intended to apply to all former senators, representatives, federal and state officers, who have joined in the rebellion. The constitution of the United States, and the constitutions of all the states, prescribe an oath of fidelity to the former instrument, and hence every rebel who has held an office is perjured before God and man. This ought to be reason enough for disfranchising the rebel leaders who have been office holders previous to the rebellion. We suppose the Vallandigham democracy will oppose it, as it will exclude their friends from congress when the war is over. By all means let this act be passed, as it will effectually bar the return of the despotic traitors to public life, whose presence would be so distasteful to all loyal men. When we are victorious, we have feared congress would be overrun with pardoned rebels, whom mistaken clemency might suffer to remain in the country unpunished for their crimes.

Election of Circuit Judge.—Senator Flint is undoubtedly elected judge in the La Crosse circuit, over Gale the present incumbent. Flint's majority in Bad Ax county, as far as heard from, is 494. The Virgoa Expositor says the county will give him from 500 to 1,000.

The contest in this district was extremely bitter and personally acrimonious. Some how or other, judicial elections call out more features of this character than any political canvass.

David Taylor was re-elected in the Sheboygan circuit without opposition.

Gen. McClellan retains command of about three-fifths of the army of the Potomac.

The iron-clad vessel Ironsides, building at Philadelphia, will be completed on the 1st of July. Iron plates four inches thick extending five feet beyond her bow, will form a powerful and destructive ram.

Fort Leavenworth is made the starting place of the Pacific railroad, by the new house bill.

The order announcing the new departments of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock is said to have been the president's own act. He was convinced the department of the Potomac, under the present commander, was too large.

The trial of Horace Greeley, if it ever takes place, on the indictment for libel on Marshal Lamson in the matter of the District of Columbia jail, will put the facts of the marshal's career in possession of the country.

The Adjournment of the Legislature.

The legislature adjourned this morning, at half past nine o'clock, until the 3d of June next. Matters have been rushed through, for the last two or three days, with such rapidity, that it is a little difficult to say fully what has been done, beyond the fact that the body has ceased to do, for a brief time. A committee on the assessment and taxation laws has been authorized to sit during the recess. It consists of Senators West and Pratt, and Assemblymen H. L. Palmer, Webb and Chandler. It is to be hoped that this committee will produce something that will be all right, when the legislature again convenes. Senators F. O. Thorp and Bartlett, and Assemblymen Barron, Ellis and Blato, of the war fund investigating committee, have been authorized to proceed with the labors of that committee during the recess.

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ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Fruit Prospects.—It is said that in Delaware the prospect for peaches is much better than usual. In Pennsylvania, according to the Harrisburg Patriot, all other kinds of fruit promise well. The Newburyport Herald says, in Massachusetts the fruit crops all promise well, the mercury not having descended below zero at any time this winter.

In the latest intelligence from New Orleans it is stated that the vigilance committee of that city have decided that gold and silver are contraband, and that whoever receives or offers any of the precious metal in trade is a traitor and an enemy to the cause of the south. They have also enacted that confederate sympathizers are the only true currency, all else being trash. Great people.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express of the 27th, complains that Gen. Burnside occupies the "palatial residence of the Bank of Commerce," that Gen. Foster "has taken possession of another handsome dwelling," while Gen. Reno "occupies the Bank of Newbern."

Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, in accepting the commission as Brigadier General, resigned his seat in congress, and Gov. Yates has accordingly ordered a special election in the 9th district to fill the vacancy. The Governor has issued his proclamation to this effect, appointing the 5th of May as the day of the election.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the only foundation for the statement that its editors have been arrested and threatened with court martial, for publishing war news, is that one of the editors was summoned to testify before a committee at Washington, respecting the censorship of the press.

The Hudson river is opened and navigation resumed.

Reports from Corinth, Mississippi, state that the rebel force assembled there is 100,000, many of whom, however, are armed with axes and pikes. It is said that Jeff. Davis was there last week.

Bayard Taylor accepts the appointment as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg.

Big Guns.—The steamer Citizen, which passed down the river yesterday, (says the Louisville Journal of Saturday,) had on board two 15 inch Columbiads, each weighing over fifteen thousand pounds.

The Montreal Witness says "the proved power of iron-clad gunboats has, we think, settled the question of war between Britain and the United States forever in the negative. Neither nation can hereafter venture to encounter the terrible destruction which would certainly result from a war with the other."

Gen. McClellan's recent address to his army contains about twenty per cent. of words of Anglo Saxon origin, and of the four hundred and twenty-seven words in the address, three hundred and twenty-two are monosyllables.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a leading article, advises the people "to remove, if possible, before the advance of the enemy, everything which will conduce to the efficiency of his operations, and to destroy what cannot be removed."

The amount of bulk meat confiscated and seized by the government on the Cumberland river, mostly at Nashville, Tenn., was very large, amounting to three million pounds, but a large portion of it is said to have soured.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAMP NEAR NEW MADRID, April 3.

This day has passed quietly off in the camp proper, the beautiful weather we are now enjoying making everybody as lazy as he dare be, in the immediate neighborhood of headquarters. But while the men in camp are killing time in whatever way pleases them best, a majority of the army both above and below this point are working incessantly at making the morasses passable, constructing new fortifications and strengthening those already built. The progress made by the engineer regiment in the work which they are at present engaged has been very satisfactory. It is a great mistake to suppose it to be finished as has been stated in one Chicago paper—not the Times. A few days will necessarily elapse before all the proposed operations will be completed and the troops reap the benefit of the arduous and well directed labors of the past four weeks. Then you may expect to hear some interesting news, nor will you be very likely to be disappointed. The usual amount of firing has been indulged in to-day; about noon it was very heavy and continued during an hour or more. At this distance it is impossible to ascertain whether any reply is made by the enemy or not, the reports of the guns being all one can judge from, and nobody has such a discriminating ear as to be able to distinguish the difference between rebel firing and our own.

Fort Thompson, the lower fortification on the river bank in front of what remains of the town, and which was so named in honor of the redoubtable Jeff. Thompson, is an extremely well built work, and is creditable to the engineering skill of the confederates. It was commanded by a rebel perfectly both up and down, but is now in the hands of our troops. It is constructed of loose sand and sand-bags, with revetments of broad planks, and is the most thorough work of the kind that has fallen into the hands of the national forces in the west. The guns are mostly 22-pounders, with one troublesome looking howitzer. One of the best guns, pointing towards the river, was called the "Carrie Eastman, of Nashville." I don't know how the original and veritable Carrie likes the company of Union men, but I have seen her representative fondly pat each individual, to which she seemed the slightest resistance, and made. The real flesh-and-blood Carrie might, perhaps, under proper circumstances and protected by the safeguards thrown around defenceless maidens by the customs of civilized society, submit to similar treatment. Let us hope, however, that she will never be forced to join her fortunes against her will to any man, or body of men, which her iron namesake has been compelled to do. A large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores was captured with the fort. The health of this command is very good, and its sanitary condition being much better than that of any other army of its size with which I have been acquainted in this department. The location of the camp and the prevalent fine weather will account in a great measure for this state of things. Add to this the gentle breezes by which the camp is daily visited, and the comparatively cool nights, which furnish a liberal allowance of refreshing sleep, and you have plenty of good reasons why the hygiene of the troops should be in so favorable a condition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 7. Telegraph dispatch was received here yesterday announcing that Gen. Mitchell, with the forces under his command, had reached Shelbyville, Tenn., and had been received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of that place.

The following in regard to the Merrimac was received at the navy department: When she can for Norfolk, on Sunday, the 24th of March, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland riddled her. One shot from the Monitor went through her port hole and dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through a boiler of the Patrick Henry and killed two men and scalded others.

CAIRO, April 6, 1862.

ON BOARD THE U. S. GUNBOAT CARON, DELEET, NEW MADRID, April 6.—At last the blockade is passed—the gauntlet is run. The navigation of the Mississippi is proved possible in spite of rebel guns and rebel fortifications. The United States gunboat Carondelet, Captain H. Walke, arrived this morning at one o'clock, having passed the fortifications at Island No. 10, and the batteries upon the main land opposite, and now lies safely moored to the shore under the guns of the upper fort at New Madrid. The Carondelet left the fleet last evening at 10 o'clock, during a terrific thunder storm, and having taken a large tow-laden with hay and coal, to serve as a protection from the enemy's balls, extinguished very light, and on and on rapidly sailed down the river. The first intimation the rebels had of the attempt to run the blockade, was the fire which issued from the burning chimney of the gunboat, and immediately thereafter it was greeted with a shower of balls from infantry stationed at the upper battery, the same which was so effectually spiked a few days since by Colonel Roberts.

A signal rocket was then sent up, and in an instant the entire line of batteries were a blaze of flame. Four batteries on the Kentucky shore and one on the point of the Island fired in quick succession, but the Carondelet passed them all in safety, and unimpeded of the leaden and iron hail which fell around, passed through the fiery ordeal unhurt. Not a man was injured, and, excepting a few musket balls which struck the iron plated sides of the gunboat, she was untouched. The floating battery is located three miles below the Island, and bestowed a parting shower of blazing compliments as the Carondelet glided quietly by.

The Hollins ran Manassas did not open. Officers and men acquitted themselves with admirable courage and fidelity. Owing to the intense darkness the officers could not make an extensive and satisfactory reconnaissance of the batteries, but the enemy probably did his best. The fire was tremendous.

Mr. O. T. Fishback, of the Missouri Democrat, was on the Carondelet while running the blockade, and to him we are mainly indebted for the above particulars.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Island No. 10 Unconditionally Surrendered!

Special to the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, April 8.

Island No. 10 surrendered to Com. Foote at midnight, last night, unconditionally. All sorts of reports as to the number of prisoners and munitions of war, but it is supposed most of the rebels escaped. No authentic particulars.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Tribune correspondence.—We learn from the Richmond Examiner that Tristen Polk and Wade P. Johnson, who were expelled from the United States senate, are both privates in Gen. Price's army.

The Richmond Examiner learns that the rebel house of representatives have decided by a vote in secret session, to repeal the tariff and establish free trade with all countries, except the United States. There are said to have been only 17 votes against the proposition.

The slaves of James M. Mason have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is currently reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane, in consequence of the various family misfortunes.

World's dispatch.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer arrived, to-day, from the Rappahannock. He reports all quiet along the lines. Our advance guard having reached there, the rebels have destroyed the magnificent bridge over the river, and all the smaller bridges along the route. No signs of the enemy are observed on the opposite bank of the river, although they are supposed to be in the neighborhood of the crossing. Parties of rebel cavalry are said to be scouring over the country, plundering and destroying all property within their reach. It is thought they consist of organized bodies of farmers in the vicinity.

Herald's dispatch.—The committee of nine on the emancipation question, will probably consist of Messrs. White of Indiana, Lovejoy of Illinois, Bingham of Ohio, Roscoe Conkling of New York, Pike of Maine, Alf of Massachusetts, Edwards of New Hampshire, Kellogg of Michigan, and Hickman of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Sickles has been relieved from command of the Excelsior brigade, by order of Gen. Hooker commanding the division, on account of the rejection by the senate of his nomination as brigadier general.

New York, April 8.

The Tribune's Tennessee correspondent writes that the rebel army has been greatly overrated, that its whole force in southern Mississippi does not exceed 35,000 men.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.

The gunboat Pittsburgh ran the blockade at Island No. 10 on the night of the 7th, under a terrific fire from the rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were got through the slaughter from Phillips Landing, above Island No. 10, to New Madrid. Captains Lewis and Marshall crossed the river at New Madrid, and spiked the rebel batteries. Another force took three batteries, spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the river. Hamilton's and Stanley's divisions have crossed to the Kentucky shore; also Grange's cavalry. They are now strongly posted and ready for any emergency. It is thought that 48 hours will decide the fate of Island No. 10. The Carondelet is engaged with the rebel batteries on the Kentucky shore, and doing good service.

A dispatch from Shoreline Gap, Virginia, says that 10,000 rebels undertook to cut off Col. Grant at Bull Run, but being apprised of their intention, he moved his whole command off quickly, during the night, and by daylight occupied the G. P., where he prepared for a resolute stand. The rebels feared to follow. This Gap is a station of great importance on the Manassas Gap railroad, and had the rebels taken possession and cut off Geary, it would have been very disastrous.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 8.

A Ship Island letter of the 24th reports the arrival of Gen. Butler. On the 20th, a rebel force of gunboats made its appearance in Mobile bay.

The United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba passed a steamer laden with cotton ashore on the coast of Louisiana, and threw a shell into her, burning her to the water's edge.

The schooner Grace E. Barker, with 130 bales of cotton, etc., from New Orleans for Havana, was captured by the gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The following is a summary of intelligence received at the war department, up to 10 o'clock Monday night, of the operations at Yorktown and Fort Monroe, yesterday.

The enemy's works were carefully examined by Gen. McClellan, and found to be very strong, and in some respects very difficult. The enemy was in force, and the water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester are said to be much increased.

There was sharp firing on the right, but no harm done. Our forces were receiving supplies from Ship Point, repairing roads, and getting up large trains. It seemed plain that mortars and siege guns must be used for assaulting.

Another dispatch received at 10:30, this morning, states that Yorktown will fall, not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the outer works were taken.

A dispatch from Gen. Wool states that Magruder had 30,000 men at Yorktown on the afternoon of Sunday. Ship Point had been taken, and our gunboats had shelled out the batteries. There was considerable delay, caused in crossing a deep creek at Warwick Court House, and resistance was made by the rebels, during which time several casualties occurred on our side.

A fuller account is contained in the following dispatch.

BUREAU YORKTOWN, SATURDAY EVENING.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

That portion of the army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced yesterday morning, in the direction of Yorktown fourteen miles distant. The right was assigned to Gen. Morrill's brigade of Gen. Porter's division, two companies of the 34th Pennsylvania cavalry, and a portion of the 1st Maryland infantry, acting as skirmishers. Nothing of interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, 12 miles distant, where they met the out-pickets of the rebels. The troops were delayed here two hours, constructing a bridge, which had been destroyed.

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's Creek, where they had some abandoned earth-works. Shots were fired here by the rebels from two field pieces, which were soon silenced by the 4th Rhode Island battery. When the rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them.

The main body of the army rested here for the night, while Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Cuckleyville, six miles from Yorktown. By 7 o'clock this, Saturday morning, the column was again in motion, and by 10 o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff without exploding. The batteries of Griffin's 3d and 4th Rhode Island and 5th Mass. were placed in position, replying at every shot by the rebels. The cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark. About 430 shots were fired by both parties during the day. The loss on our side was three killed and some five wounded. The position of the rebels is a strong one.

From present indications their fortifications extend some two miles in length, and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their guns is low and swampy.

NEW MADRID, April 7.

The gunboat Carondelet ran the blockade at Island No. 10, on Friday night, and the gunboat Pittsburgh on Sunday night. All the batteries of the enemy opened fire, but did no harm. The Carondelet was in the river, and the Pittsburgh was in the bay.

Gen. Pope has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges, by the channel cut through the swamps from Phillips Landing, above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. Bisell, with his regiment of engineers and mechanics and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy and the capture of the Island.

Yesterday, the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, accompanied by Gen. Granger, Col. Smith of the 13d Ohio, and Capt. Lewis of the 1st Maryland, made a reconnaissance by order of Gen. Pope, to Tiptonville. The object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy. A large number of batteries were discovered at or near each point, where troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day. The Carondelet attacked one battery on her way up the river, and Lewis H. Marshall, mid to Gen. Pope, accompanied by some soldiers of the 27th Illinois, landed and spiked the guns, broke the carriages and threw the ammunition into the river. All returned to New Madrid in safety delighted with their excursion.

This morning the gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburgh, proceeded, by order, to the point selected by Gen. Pope for his forces to land, and in two hours their batteries were silenced and guns spiked. At eleven o'clock the first division of three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. Paine, crossed the river, followed by Gen. Stanley's division under Gen. Granger. The whole operation was a magnificent spectacle, and was greatly aided upon Gen. Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed, but he has triumphed. Within the next 48 hours the fall of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

CHICAGO, April 8.

A boat arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master Lord, of the Benton, with dispatches from Com. Foote, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position, men, guns and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance stores.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Flour market dull and prices favorable to buyers. No. 2, 20.25; No. 3, 19.75; No. 4, 19.25; No. 5, 18.75; No. 6, 18.25; No. 7, 17.75; No. 8, 17.25; No. 9, 16.75; No. 10, 16.25; No. 11, 15.75; No. 12, 15.25; No. 13, 14.75; No. 14, 14.25; No. 15, 13.75; No. 16, 13.25; No. 17, 12.75; No. 18, 12.25; No. 19, 11.75; No. 20, 11.25; No. 21, 10.75; No. 22, 10.25; No. 23, 9.75; No. 24, 9.25; No. 25, 8.75; No. 26, 8.25; No. 27, 7.75; No. 28, 7.25; No. 29, 6.75; No. 30, 6.25; No. 31, 5.75; No. 32, 5.25; No. 33, 4.75; No. 34, 4.25; No. 35, 3.75; No. 36, 3.25; No. 37, 2.75; No. 38, 2.25; No. 39, 1.75; No. 40, 1.25; No. 41, .75; No. 42, .25; No. 43, .75; No. 44, .25; No. 45, .75; No. 46, .25; No. 47, .75; No. 48, .25; No. 49, .75; No. 50, .25; No. 51, .75; No. 52, .25; No. 53, .75; No. 54, .25; No. 55, .75; No. 56, .25; No. 57, .75; No. 58, .25; No. 59, .75; No. 60, .25; No. 61, .75; No. 62, .25; No. 63, .75; No. 64, .25; No. 65, .75; No. 66, .25; No. 67, .75; No. 68, .25; No. 69, .75; No. 70, .25; No. 71, .75; No. 72, .25; No. 73, .75; No. 74, .25; No. 75, .75; No. 76, .25; No. 77, .75; No. 78, .25; No. 79, .75; No. 80, .25; No. 81, .75; No. 82, .25; No. 83, .75; No. 84, .25; No. 85, .75; No. 86, .25; No. 87, .75; No. 88, .25; No. 89, .75; No. 90, .25; No. 91, .75; No. 92, .25; No. 93, .75; No. 94, .25; No. 95, .75; No. 96, .25; No. 97, .75; No. 98, .25; No. 99, .75; No. 100, .25.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEBULA.—At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leverrier read a note on a most singular occurrence in astronomy, viz: the disappearance of a nebula discovered by Mr. Hind on the 11th of October, 1852, near a star of the tenth magnitude. It had been remarked that both the later and the earlier nebulae were variable. Recently M. d'Arrest announced the astounding fact that the nebula had disappeared.

The battle at Winchester, Mr. Moulton says the rebels admit to have been a terrible defeat.

The prevailing opinion at Richmond seemed to be that Virginia must yield to the Union forces.

Wm. L. Yancey, since he took his seat in the rebel congress, has freely expressed the opinion that European recognition of the C. S. A. is far distant as ever.

Abolition of Slavery in the District.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Twenty-nine United States senators voted to day to strike off the shackles of the slaves in the District of Columbia. Fourteen only resisted the measure of freedom. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania did not vote, and probably dodged. All the anti-republicans present voted nay. Mr. Pearce of Maryland was absent. A most important amendment moved by Mr. Clark of New Hampshire had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the rebellion shall receive any of the compensation provided by this bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves in the District will be light indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make oath that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted providing that, in taking testimony before the commissioners whom the bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere.

A petition was before the senate before the vote was taken for the abolition of slavery within the District, signed by 1,000 of its citizens, including judges, and Mayors and ex-mayors, aldermen and ex-aldermen. The bill, as finally passed, provides for compensation not exceeding an average of \$300 for each slave, and for voluntary colonization. As the bill provides that "all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this bill through the senate and its approval by the president will put an end to slavery in the federal metropolis without further delay. The following are the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill:

Yea.—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.—29.

Nay.—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Kennelly, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Scalesbury, Stark, Wiley, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.—14.

There was applause in the galleries when the chair declared the vote. Adjourned.

From the New York World.

Military Movements in Eastern Virginia.

From the news which is permitted to be sent to the public journals by the government censor at Fortress Monroe, it appears that the following facts, or theories, as the case may be, are accepted by the rebel authorities at Richmond, viz: (1.) That a large Union army has been concentrated on the York peninsula; and (2.) That this army is under the personal command of Gen. McClellan, who intends to march on the rebel capital by way of the York River.

This will be news, if true, to the great mass of the northern people, as nothing has so far been said on the subject in any of the loyal journals. The information was conveyed, it seems, to the rebels by the appearance at Fortress Monroe of over 100 transports filled with troops. As this great fleet of vessels were also seen in the Potomac weeks before from the rebel batteries, it is difficult to understand why the government insisted so strenuously upon the suppression of the news in the northern journals. There is, of course, some good reason for it.

We are also informed from Fortress Monroe that Big Bethel was taken on the 26th ult., and that there was a reconnaissance in great force towards Yorktown on the 29th ultimo. As a movement of this kind usually precedes a battle, it is not unlikely that a desperate fight has already taken place between the rebel Gen. Magruder's command and the Union forces at Yorktown.

This is the first in our possession, Richmond is within three days' march. Of course this speculation is based on a rebel theory that there is a large Union force on the peninsula, and that it is Gen. McClellan's intention to march on Richmond by this route. In any event, it is very evident, from the significant movements of the other columns of the army, that ten days more will see Richmond in our possession or the army of the Potomac repulsed in endeavoring to capture it. There are not wanting indications that favor the theory of an intention on the part of the enemy to vacate Virginia as our army advances. But we shall see.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Passengers by the trains to-night from Manassas state reconnaissance south, from Warrenton Junction to the Rappahannock, failed to discover the rebels in large force, or any sign of earthworks.

It is supposed by some that a large portion of the rebel army in Virginia has gone to join Beauregard at Corinth, Miss., thus completely abandoning Virginia to the federal army, and falling back to defend the Cotton States. This has either been, or the troops lately in the vicinity have been concentrated at the Peninsula, in the neighborhood of Yorktown. In the event, there is not the slightest show of the rebels making a stand at the Rappahannock.

Ferdinand Meleton, of this city, a well-known lawyer, who was captured at Leesburg by the rebels, after the battle of Ball's Bluff, and imprisoned in Richmond until this week, when he was released on his parole, reached his home here to-day.

Mr. Moulton says everything is very gloomy at Richmond. The rebels, he asserts, have got all the men in the field they can get to man the guns. They fear the immediate capture of Richmond by the federal troops.

The battle at Winchester, Mr. Moulton says the rebels admit to have been a terrible defeat.

The prevailing opinion at Richmond seemed to be that Virginia must yield to the Union forces.

Wm. L. Yancey, since he took his seat in the rebel congress, has freely expressed the opinion that European recognition of the C. S. A. is far distant as ever.

No specific charges have been filed against Secretary Smith, and he declines an investigation into the conduct of his department.

Two noted slave-dealers were arrested to-day for running slaves out of the district.

A special order issued to-day from the War department is as follows:

"Col. D'Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guards, of New York Volunteers, and all the officers of General Blenker's division who are under arrest, are hereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay and resume their respective commands."

It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-senator Gwin has arrived at Richmond as announced from Fortress Monroe. Late Richmond papers announce that Jeff. Davis has appointed him to the territory of Arizona. It thus appears that the rebel government is in advance of our own, as the oil for establishing a provisional government of the territory is not yet acted upon in congress.

"Kisses," says Sam Slick, "are like creation, because they are made of nothing, and are very good."

MARRIED.

At the Mory House, in this city, April 4th, 1862, by Rev. M. P. Kiley, Mr. JOHN DUTHE and Miss MARY PURVIS, both of Johnston.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way, 10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Omaha and way, 12:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Madison, through, way, 6:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Madison and way, 6:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and way, 10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and way, 10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and way, 10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.

First Ward Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of the First Ward are requested to meet at the Engine House of Washington Company No. 3, at half past one o'clock, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 10th, to nominate a candidate for Alderman, to be supported at the special election to be held Friday, April 11th.

A. E. BURPEE, CHAS. O. WILLIAMS, Ward Com. JAMES H. GILVIE.

Funeral of Isaac Woodie.

Notwithstanding the severe storm of yesterday there was a very large concourse of friends in attendance upon the funeral of the late Isaac Woodie. Being an old resident of this city, and having endeared himself to our people by his urbanity as a gentleman, his kindness as a neighbor, and his acknowledged intellectual ability, his death, although not entirely unexpected, came upon them all as a personal bereavement.

Mr. Woodie being at the time of his death, battalion quartermaster of the first battalion of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, there was an appropriate in the tender made by Lieut. Aiken, (United States recruiting officer at this point,) of an escort by himself and his recruits, of the remains of our deceased friend to his last resting place. They preceded the cortege, and by their soldierly appearance, and excellent drill, added a melancholy interest to the occasion. Next came the members of the bar, on foot, followed by the masonic fraternity, of which Mr. W. was a member—then the pall-bearers and hearse, succeeded by many friends and citizens in carriages. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. T. H. Ruger.

Thus has gone to his long home, one whom we all loved and honored. As years pass by, one by one, we shall drop into the silent grave, but with the loss of none of us, perhaps, will a greater void be created in our midst, than by the death of him who now quietly sleeps in the bosom of our common mother, earth.

SNOW IN APRIL.—There is more snow in many parts of New England at the beginning of April this year, than sometimes falls during a whole winter. The sleighing has lasted four months in the northern parts of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and it is now so deep as to interfere with the usual winter avocations in the woods.

As a matter of record we state what nobody here needs to be told, that one of the severest snow storms of the year occurred during the day and night of the 7th of April. The spring is very backward, and sowing and planting will be hurried work when the chance for that kind of work finally arrives.

TOWN OF TURTLE.—The following are the officers elected at the late town election: H. J. Murray, J. H. Cooper, W. M. Treat, supervisors. Thos. Holmes, clerk. N. D. Manderville, treasurer. H. Raymond, H. Warner, justices. J. Leverich, J. Hawley, Wm. Wilkins, constables. J. Leverich, assessor.

A GREAT STOCK OF GOODS.—The new stock of goods purchased this spring by Cyrus Miner is unusually large and well selected. The store of Mr. Miner has ever been a popular trading establishment, and the inducements now to resort to it are increased by the new stock he is getting in. See his advertisement.

Mrs. WILTSIE at LAPPIN'S HALL.—Although the weather was stormy and disagreeable last evening, there was quite a large and very respectable audience to hear this gifted lady. Every one appeared to be delighted with her lecture, and the experiments of Prof. Stearns excited any that he has yet presented. As ladies are invited free this evening, a full house may be expected. There is one thing the public may be assured of, and that is Mr. Lappin will have good order enforced in his hall.

ATTENTION REARER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The election of officers of the above company for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms on Thursday evening, April 10th, at 8 o'clock.

J. H. SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

The 11th Wisconsin regiment is in Col. Steele's division, on an expedition across the Arkansas line, from Pilot Knob. The 1st regiment is with Boell, at Savannah, Tenn., and the 10th is at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Two of the "Southern Bank," located at New Albany, Ind., are in circulation, engraved by Ormsby, New York. There is no such bank. There is a Southern Bank at Terre Haute, but its circulation is being retired. The bill is a fraud. Look out for it. We understand that they have been circulated quite freely in Wisconsin.

DEATHS IN CAMP DOUGLAS.—The number of deaths among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, was 176 up to last Friday.

FUNERAL.—Mr. G. S. Philbrook, who takes to poetry as naturally as Sweet, the bone-setter, does the mending of broken limbs, proposes to deliver a local poem in Lappin's Hall next Monday evening, April 14th, the greater part of which will be prepared for the occasion, full of humorous jokes and incidents pertaining to Janesville. From what we have heard of his performances elsewhere, we are inclined to believe that there is a full quarter's worth of fun in his exhibitions. Admission, gentlemen 25 cents, ladies free.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 31, 1862. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having arrived at this place from Fort Scott, after a hard tramp of nearly five and a half days, I will give you some of the incidents of the march. We started on Wednesday, the 26th, and moved to Fort Lincoln, where we stopped for the night, without tents, overcoats or blankets, on account of the roads being so bad, as to keep back the wagons. We had a tedious time in the smoke of our fires, made from the remains of the fort which had been erected by some Kansas Home Guards. While there we fished out of a stream the body of one of the soldiers of the Kansas 1st, who passed the day before. He was drowned by falling from the logs, used as a crossing.

On the 27th we marched to Mound City, the whole of eight miles, before noon, where we waited for the teams, and having obtained possession of our tents, etc., passed a very comfortable night, the weather being fair and warm. On the 28th, we made twenty miles, to Middle Creek, where we got our tents and bedding by going back about half a mile, where the wagons were stuck fast in the mud.

In the morning a portion of our traps were transferred to an empty government ox train, which was on its way back to Fort Leavenworth. So we were in hopes, with lighter loads, that the teams would keep up with us, and on the 29th we put through twenty-five miles above Ossawatimie, where we remained four days on our outward passage.

On the 30th, we marched twenty-five miles to a place called Brooklyn, and camped, only a portion of the companies having tents, the ox teams not getting up. We had to put fourteen in a tent in company F. The next day we arrived here, before noon, in a severe rain storm, which commenced at eight in the morning, and we quartered about town. The Wisconsin 12th is one day behind us. Troops are rendezvousing here to go down to New Mexico. Want we have "a gay old time" crossing the plains? We have received no pay since we left Janesville.

D. BICKNELL.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 8, 1862. We continue yesterday's quotations: WHEAT—white winter 80c; good to choice milling spring 70c; shipping grade 60c. CORN—pure white dent 24c; per 50 lbs. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 19c; and 18c; per 72 lbs. ear. OATS—in fair demand at 17c per bushel. RYE—in good request at 28c; per 50 lbs. BARLEY—choice samples in demand at 20c; per 50 lbs. common do at 18c. DRESSED HOGS—dressed at 25c; per 100. TIMOTHY SEED—in at 11c; per 50 lbs. POTATOES—selling in small lots at 20c; per bush. BUTTER—in plenty, good to choice full value.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE MAMMOTH STORE.

McKey & Bro.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

We have just received a large lot of new and desirable

selected with great care from

IMPORTERS

and from the principal establishments of A. T. Stewart, Clenden, Mellen & Co., by E. McKee, of this firm, and W. H. Fols, of the firm of McKee, Bro. & Fols, who are now in the market with a large stock of goods during the business season. We shall be in the

Daily Receipt

of the most

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

just as they appear in market. The stock received today consists of the following, namely:

Shepherd's Plaid,

now much worn for early spring, street or traveling dresses, only two shillings per yard.

Plain and Broche Mozambique,

beautiful goods;

Striped Fine, Thibet Brilla in,

now very fashionable;

Checked Pol due Cheon,

for traveling dresses;

Striped, Embossed & Plaided Poplins,

of the manufacture of Richard Altkinson, now open;

Broche Batistas,

a magnificent style of French goods.

FRENCH PRINTS,

special patterns, bought from a French importer, and

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

for this market. All new, well made. Also a splendid line of fine

French Challies and Spring Delaines,

all small, neat patterns, some of which we shall sell at 12c; cents per yard. Also

LADIES' CLOTH,

of all shades. A large invoice of

Alexander's Embroidered Back Gloves,

just received. We cannot

ENCUMBERATE OUR STOCK

within the limits of a hand bill, but will state that the initial drafts of Janesville and vicinity, that we intend to

KEEP ON HAND

this summer, a stock of goods

Second to None in Wisconsin.

As all our purchases are made exclusively

For Not Cash,

we shall be enabled to offer to the public the

GREATEST BARGAINS

in Merchandise. An inspection of our goods, prices, etc., is respectfully solicited.

McKEY & BRO.

MAMMOTH STORE, 100 N. MAIN STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SHOE.

P. S.—We now offer our immense stock of

Cotton Goods,

bought on speculation in August last, to the wholesale

Less Than New York Prices

of this date. up14dw1

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT THE

New York Cash Store.

100 BEAUTIFUL

OSBORNE SKIRTS!

Just received, of an

Entirely New Design,

for spring wear. These skirts are

Large, 5 Breadths,

and of beautiful texture, and just the

THING FOR LADIES

for season of the year.

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENT IN NEW YORK

for purchasing anything of a

NEW CHARACTER,

ladies can always be

SURE OF FINDING

at our establishment.

NEWER AND LATER STYLES

than can be found elsewhere. The past week we have

COMMENCED RECEIVING

the

LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS,

probably, that ever will be

Shipped West of the Lakes

for any

ONE ESTABLISHMENT.

Our buyer having been sent for the

Past Month

and will continue there through the month of April

FURNISH THE PUBLIC

with all the

NEW STYLES

in the shortest possible time. SMITH & BOSTWICK,

100 N. MAIN STREET.

GREAT SALE

or

Dry Goods at Cost!

FOR

Fifteen Days Only

at the store of

RIORDAN & LEECH.

In order to make room for our Spring purchases we

are determined to

Clean Out our Present Stock

at

NEW YORK COST!

Sale to continue until the

First Day of April Next.

ALL OUR BEST PRINTS,

rich and beautiful styles, and guaranteed Fast Colors, at 20 cents.

Beautiful Figured Delaines, at.....12c

Beautiful Figured Brocades at 12c

Beautiful Figured Merinos at.....50 cts

All Our Embroideries at Cost.

Very nice Calico at only one shilling.

Extra rich ditto, well worth 42c; cents, now only

two shillings and six pence.

All Our Fine Calico and Setts

in the same proportion. Our entire stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls,

we now offer at

ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.

Our entire stock of

Bay State, Watervliet Long and Square Wool

SHAWLS, AT COST.

Our entire stock of

FURS!

Martin, Mink, Cooney, &c., &c., &c., at

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Below Cost.

Anti-furting a rapid decline in

Cotton Goods

of every description, we shall sell for the next fifteen

days our entire stock of

DOMESTICS

at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS

at only

One Shilling Per Yard.

In announcing this, our first

ANNUAL SALE OF GOODS AT COST,

we beg to assure our friends and patrons that we have

no intention of

HOLDING OUT FALSE PROMISES.

We shall carry out this advertisement in good faith for

the time specified, after which we shall again resume

our regular business as before, and will exhibit the

Handsomest Variety of Spring Goods

ever before offered in this community.

The liberal price paid below cost on our popular establish-

ment during the past season enables us to offer the

advantageous terms named, and we are willing the

people should share the benefit.

We have always been the first to advance our prices

during the late panic and are now the first to make a

reduction.

up14dw1

Second Hand Furniture Wanted!

For which Cash will be paid at

Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

MYERS' NEW BLOCK.

The place to buy

FURNITURE

Chop, 1st Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

Myers' New Block.

The place to buy

YANKEE NOCTIONS

Chop, 1st Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

Myers' New Block.

he place to buy

ANYTHING

Chop, 1st Terhune's Auction and Commission Store,

Myers' New Block.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Jennings &

Thomas has this day been dissolved by mutual

consent. All notes and accounts due said firm will be

conducted and will also pay all outstanding debts

against said firm.

HENRY HEMMING,

EVAN THOMAS,

March 29th, 1862.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

Mrs. E. S. Anderson.

Will open in this city, a Seminary for Young

Ladies, on Monday, the third of March, at the

late residence of Judge Knowlton.

This institution will include the Primary Department,

and is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a

complete education.

For terms see circular, which may be obtained by ad-

dressing Mrs. A. REFERENCES.

Hon. O. Cole, Madison. Rev. J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. J. W. Lawrence, Rev. M. P. Kinney, Janesville.

Hon. F. B. Pierce, Rev. J. J. Goodspeed.

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Hon. F. B. Pierce, Rev. J. J. Goodspeed.

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in this action, of which a copy is upon you, and to serve a copy of your petition on the said bank and the said county of Racine, within ninety days hereof, exclusive of the day of filing the petition, and if you fail to do so, the said plaintiff will apply for relief, demanded in the complaint and in the petition, and the said bank and the said county of Racine, in said county of Rock, on David Noggle, judge of the first circuit, do hereby certify that the said petition was filed on the 20th day of December, 1861. STOKES & FULLER, Attorneys at Law, (James H. Stokes, Jr., and John W. Fuller, Jr.)

**CITY OF WISCONSIN,
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

vs. plaintiff, nat George B Ely, Carro-
seph Rosenkrantz, defendants.

and by virtue of a judgment of foreclose-
ment rendered in this cause by the said action
of July, A D 1859, in favor of the fore-
closing party, and against the above named defend-
ants, in and to the said county of Racine, in
front of the Rock County Bank, in and
to said county of Rock and state

1859, A D.

at a docket in the forenoon of that day, the
said property, to wit: all that certain
lot of land situate, lying and being in
the city of Racine, in the said county of
known and distinguished as follows,
to-wit: (4) in block thirty-eight (38), in
the said city of Racine, in the said county
following boundaries, to-wit: commencing
corner of said lot number four (4), (5)
and (6) in said block number thirty-
eight (38) between sections number
one and two, and the north line of sec-
tion twelve (12) east, thence in
said lot four to a stake on said sec-
tion twelve (12) east, thence in said
northwardly from said lot four, in said
section twelve (12) east, to a stake on
said lot four, and thence to a stake,
parallel with the line striking the said
lot number one (1) and number two

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